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APPLICATION N	0.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/672,352		09/28/2000	Clinton A. Staley	08822-050001	7756	
22462	7590	03/03/2006		EXAMINER		
	& COOPE	ER LLP S CENTER	WONG, ALLEN C			
6701 CENTER DRIVE WEST, SUITE 1050			50	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
LOS ANGELES, CA 90045				2613		

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
09/672,352	STALEY ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
Allen Wong	2613		

	Allen Wong	2613	•						
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress						
THE REPLY FILED 09 February 2006 FAILS TO PLACE THIS	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FO	OR ALLOWANCE.							
 The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or of this application, applicant must timely file one of the folloplaces the application in condition for allowance; (2) a No. (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in completion following time periods: 	wing replies: (1) an amendment, a ptice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in	ffidavit, or other evide compliance with 37 (ence, which CFR 41.31; or						
	a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date of the final rejection.								
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advievent, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later that	isory Action, or (2) the date set forth in th	e final rejection, whicheve f the final rejection.	er is later. In no						
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f)).								
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension a CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened sta above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	nd the corresponding amount of the fee. atutory period for reply originally set in the	The appropriate extension final Office action: or (2)	n fee under 37 as set forth in (b)						
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compof filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any expine a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be AMENDMENTS 	xtension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal o	of the appeal.						
	huk milanda dha alata af filian a baila	£							
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further co (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bet	nsideration and/or search (see NO w);	TE below);							
appeal; and/or (d)☐ They present additional claims without canceling a			110 100000 101						
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).	ostrooperiating harriber of infally re	jected claims.							
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s)	21. See attached Notice of Non-Co	ompliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).						
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a the non-allowable claim(s). 	llowable if submitted in a separate	, timely filed amendm	ent canceling						
7. A For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is profile. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	will not be entered, or b) will not be entered, or b) wided below or appended.	ill be entered and an	explanation of						
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to:									
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1,4-6,8-19,21 and 23-31</u> . Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:									
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE									
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).	ut before or on the date of filing a N d sufficient reasons why the affida	Notice of Appeal will <u>n</u> vit or other evidence i	ot be entered s necessary						
The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appe y and was not earlier presented. S	al and/or appellant fai See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ls to provide a 1).						
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	entry is below or attac	hed.						
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered bu See Continuation Sheet.	t does NOT place the application i	n condition for allowa	nce because:						
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). 13. Other:	(PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper	No(s)							
<u></u>	,								
		Allen Wong Primary Examiner Art Unit: 2613	-						

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 7-05)

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because. All of the limitations of the claims have been addressed in the previous Office Action sent on 12/9/05. Regarding applicant's assertion that neither Lim, Linzer nor Gonzales teach, disclose or suggest a separate function, for each frame in a sequence of frames, that relates encoded size to encoded quality for each frame. The examiner respectfully disagrees. In fig.1, Lim discloses the controller 10 is connected to the buffer 120 that receives various amounts or sizes of image frames encoded by coder 110, in that a sequence of frames is sent through the encoding system of fig.1 in a recyclical or recursive manner that applies an MPEG video image encoding recursive rate control encoding scheme for encoding a plurality of images, I, P and B frames. Each frame within that sequence of frames (GOP) have different sizes. Further, Lim's fig.1, there is a quantization controller 10 and a selector 160 that decides which quantization parameter to use on the evaluated frame(s) in order to properly allocate the number of bits to the evaluated frame(s) for efficient coding. Thus, Lim teaches a separate function, for each frame in a sequence of frames, that relates encoded size to encoded quality for each frame.

Regarding applicant's contention that neither Lim, Linzer nor Gonzales teach, disclose or suggest a search of all of the separate functions to determine a best quality value to encode the entire sequence, and encoding each frame using the same determined best quality for all of the frames. The examiner respectfully disagrees. In fig.1, Lim discloses an MPEG video image encoding recursive rate control encoding scheme, as elaborated in the above arguments. Note the buffer 110 is image data storage that can store images of various sizes in that a recursive process is done to monitor the quality of the encoded bit frames by checking on the buffer fullness to determine the total size constraint. The Qp adjuster 130 of Lim's fig.1 adjusts the quality of the encoded frames and element 160 selects the best quality value Qp out of a plurality of quality values obtained by functions performed by Qp adjuster and evaluation of the multitudes of degrees of buffer fullness. Thus, best quality value is ascertained and searched, as disclosed in col.3, In.47-53. Therefore, Lim discloses a search of all of the separate functions to determine a best quality value to encode the entire sequence, and encoding each frame using the same determined best quality for all of the frames.

Linzer is used to teach prior to encoding any of the frames that performs a search of all frames in the sequence of frames for a best quality value, as disclosed in Linzer's fig.3, element 24. Also, see col.5, In.63-67, col.6, In.9-13 and In.25-26, where the statistics gatherer 24 obtains a search of all the frames from the video sources to obtain a best quality value prior to encoding any of the frames. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lim and Linzer, together as a whole, for gathering all of the possible pre-encoding data so as to efficiently encoding high quality images in an accurate, precise manner, as suggested in Linzer's column 3, line 64 to column 4, line 13.

Regarding applicant's argument that there is no motivation in Linzer to combine with Lim. The examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lim and Linzer, together as a whole, for gathering all of the possible pre-encoding data so as to efficiently encoding high quality images in an accurate, precise manner, as suggested in Linzer's column 3, line 64 to column 4, line 13.

Thus, claims 1, 16 and 19 are met by Lim in view of Linzer.

Dependent claims 4-6, 8-15, 17, 18, 21, and 23-31 are rejected for at least the reasons stated above and in the rejection below. Thus, the rejection of claims 1, 4-6, 8-19, 21 and 23-31 is maintained.